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THE HASTY
PERPETUAL
MENTAL CALENDAR.
FOR PRACTICAL USE EVERY DAY.

THE HASTY PERPETUAL MENTAL CALENDAR,

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PRACTICAL USE EVERY DAY.

A SIMPLE, EASY METHOD WHICH WILL ENABLE ANY ONE
TO DISPENSE WITH A

PRINTED CALENDAR

FOR ALL TIME TO COME. ALSO FURNISHING A

MENTAL CALENDAR

FOR EVERY YEAR OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA. VALUABLE IN DETECTING OR CORRECTING ERRORS IN DAYS, DATES
OF MONTHS AND YEARS.

1463
USEFUL TO ALL WHO NEED A CALENDAR, ESPECIALLY TO
BUSINESS MEN, TEACHERS, EDITORS, MINISTERS, LAWYERS, ETC.

BY E. F. HASTY.

ELKHART, - - - INDIANA.

1885.



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◆◆◆ PREFACE ◆◆◆

1. This calendar method was invented about five years ago. Two years ago it was perfected, and as many have urged its publication it is now sent out.

2. The method is simple, easily understood, and very little to memorize, especially as regards a large number of persons who are already familiar with some things required. A small degree of earnest attention will enable any one to use it who can understand the simplest tables and examples of arithmetic, and will dispense with the necessity of a printed calendar, in ordinary use, or a calendar clock. A printed *Multiplication Table* will be about as necessary for daily use.

3. So far as can be ascertained this is the first time that anything of the kind was ever published; for that reason explanations are *very full*, especially for the benefit of young people who may desire to learn it; hence the numerous explanations may at first sight make it appear to be a very complicated method, which it is not as may be seen.

4. Whoever is willing to learn the method of finding the "Key Day" (1st of January) of past and future years, has at command *in his head* a calendar for every year from 45 B. C. down for 2000 or 3000 years to come, and that as really as if he had actually memorized a calendar for each year, so that he can

readily and easily tell the day of week of any date, or the date of any special day, when the year and month are given, or can tell anything else that can be learned from a printed calendar.

5. It will be useful to those who instruct the blind, as has been already tested.

6. It will enable any one, in very many cases, to detect, and often correct, errors in days and dates, and also to verify the correctness of others, especially where the day of the week is given. See examples in the back part of this manual.

7. The author claims that this method is entirely original so far perhaps as anything of the kind can be original. He has had no similar method from any source to guide him, or even suggest, and hence no one else is in any sense responsible for its defects, or on the other hand can rightfully share in anything it contains of real merit.



PERPETUAL MENTAL CALENDAR.

The calendar method, which is explained in the following pages, is one in which special importance is attached to what is called, for convenience sake, the "KEY DAY" of a year. As the "Key Day" must be constantly used in *every month* and *every week* of the year, let every one know to a certainty what is meant by it and how to use it.

The "Key Day" of any year, is always that day of the week which began, or will begin, that particular year.

Sunday began the year 1882; therefore Sunday is the "Key" for that year. Monday began 1883, Tuesday 1884, and Thursday 1885, and those days are the "Keys" of the respective years: 1886 will begin on Friday, 1887 on Saturday, and 1888 on Sunday, and those will be the "Keys" for those years, in the order named.

The principle of this calendar method is, substantially, to have the *first date*, in each month, of the "Key," so perfectly in the memory that any other date or day may be quickly found from it.

In common years (a common year is any year that is not a Leap Year,) the same set of figures represents the first dates of "Keys" in the different months for all years in all centuries.

For example, Sunday is the "Key" for 1882, therefore the following figures will represent the first dates of Sunday in the months named for 1882, or any other common year of which Sunday is the "Key." The first date of Sunday in January, is 1st; February, 5th;

March, 5th; April, 2d; May 7th, and June, 4th. The above dates, when put together, make 155,274. That set of figures represents the first dates of Monday in 1883, Thursday in 1885, Friday in 1886, and Saturday in 1887, for the months named above. With the exception of the first two (1—5) a different set of figures must be used for all Leap Years, as will be seen hereafter. The "Key" for any current year is always known, or can be easily called to mind, but the method for finding the "Key" for any past or future year is explained on pages 14—22.

Before further explanations are given, the following tables *must be memorized and made very familiar, or this method cannot be used:*

TABLE OF MONTHS.

1. January.....	31 Days	7. July.....	31 Days
2. February*.....	28 Days	8. August.....	31 Days
3. March.....	31 Days	9. September.....	30 Days
4. April.....	30 Days	10. October.....	31 Days
5. May.....	31 Days	11. November.....	30 Days
6. June.....	30 Days	12. December.....	31 Days

*February has twenty-nine days in any Leap Year.

The following, Table No. 1, gives the first date of the "Key" for each month in any Common year, and must, therefore, be most used and should be memorized and made *very familiar*:

TABLE NO. 1. (FOR COMMON YEARS.)

Jan. 1	Feb. 5	March. 5	April. 2	May. 7	June. 4
July. 2	Aug. 6	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Nov. 5	Dec. 3

Table No. 2 gives the first date of the "Key" for each month in any Leap Year, and should also be memorized.

TABLE NO. II. (FOR LEAP YEARS.)

Jan. 1	Feb. 5	March. 4	April. 1	May. 6	June. 3
July 1	Aug. 5	Sept. 2	Oct. 7	Nov. 4	Dec. 2

These tables are for perpetual use, applying to all years in any century.

The figures in Table No. 1 make the following numbers, which may aid in memorizing: 155,274—263,153. Table No. 2 makes the following: 154,163—152,742.

There must be great care taken to associate the figures with their proper months, and in regular order as in the above tables.

EXPLANATION NO. 1.

Thursday is the "Key" for 1885, because it is the day of the week which begins the year; 1885 is not a Leap Year, therefore we use "Table No. 1." The first date of Thursday in each month may be shown thus:

January 1st.....	Thursday.
February 5th.....	Thursday.
March 5th.....	Thursday.
April 2d.....	Thursday.
May 7th.....	Thursday.
June 4th.....	Thursday.

Making, as we see, the numbers 155,274, and the dates for the other six months will make the other number 263,153.

Take the year 1882, which is not a Leap Year. New Year's Day was Sunday, and Sunday is therefore the "Key" for 1882.

The figures above represent the *first dates* of Sunday in each month of 1882. The same is true of any other New Year's day or "Key Day" for any common year.

1884 was a Leap Year. Tuesday being the day which began the year is therefore the "Key" for 1884. Hence we must use "Table No. 2," which may be explained in the same manner as "Table No. 1."

The first date of the "Key" for any month in the year having been *memorized* is therefore *always known*, hence any other date or day may be quickly found as previously stated.

TAKE NOTICE!—Any one who can easily and quickly tell the names of the days, and the dates, of the first seven days of each month, has overcome the most difficult part of this method.

DATES GIVEN TO FIND THE DAY OF THE WEEK.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the day for April 1, 1885. Thursday is Key for 1885. The first date of Thursday in April 1885 is the 2d. (See Table No. 1.) Therefore, if April 2 is Thursday, then April 1, is Wednesday.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the day for May 6, 1885. The first date of Thursday in May, 1885, is the 7th. Therefore, May 6th must be Wednesday.

3d EXAMPLE.—Find the day for June 7, 1885. The first date of Thursday in June, 1885, is the 4th. Therefore, June 7th must be Sunday.

4th EXAMPLE.—Find the day for July 4, 1885. The first date of Thursday in July, 1885, is the 2d. Therefore the 4th must be Saturday.

5th EXAMPLE.—Find the the day for Nov. 2, 1885. The first date of Thursday in Nov., 1885, is the 5th. Therefore the 2d must be Monday.

EXPLANATION NO. 2.

TO FIND THE DAY OF WEEK FOR ANY DATE BEYOND
THE VII.

The numbers 7, 14, 21, and 28, may be designated as full week numbers or dates. Find the difference between the given date and the full week number or date *next below*; then find the day of the week for that difference.

N. B.—If the given date is itself a full week date, 14, 21 or 28, then find the day for the 7th, for whatever day has the 7th has also the 14th, 21st and 28th.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the day for September 10th, 1885. The full week number below the 10th is the 7th. The difference between 7 and 10 is 3; therefore find the day for *September 3d*. The first date of the "Key," Thursday, in September, 1885, is the 3d. Whatever day has the 3d has the 10th; therefore September 10th, 1885, is Thursday.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the day for October 18th, 1885. The difference between 14 and 18 is 4. Find the day for October 4th. The first date of Thursday in October, 1885, is the 1st, therefore the 4th is Sunday, and October 18th, 1885, is Sunday.

3d EXAMPLE.—Find the day for November 23d, 1885. The difference between 21 and 23 is 2. Find the day for November 2d. The first date of Thursday in November, 1885, is the 5th. Therefore, the 2d is Monday. November 23d, 1885, is Monday also.

4th EXAMPLE.—Find the day for December 31st, 1885. The difference between 28 and 31 is 3. Find the day for December 3d. The first date of Thursday in

December, 1885, is the 3d. Therefore, December 31st, 1885, is Thursday, for whatever day has the 3d has also the 31st.

EXPLANATION NO. 3.

THE DAY OF THE WEEK GIVEN TO FIND THE DATE OF THE MONTH.

To find the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th dates of any given day in any month. Find the *first date* and add to that 7 for the 2d, 14 for the 3d, 21 for the 4th, and 28 for the 5th.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the date of the 1st Sunday in March, 1885. We know by "Table No. 1," that the first date of the "Key"—Thursday—for March, 1885, is the 5th. Therefore, the first Sunday in March, 1885, is the 1st day of March.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the date of the 3d Tuesday in April, 1885. The first Thursday in April, 1885, is the 2d. Therefore, the first Tuesday is the 7th. Adding 14 to 7 (see rule above) gives 21st for the 3d Tuesday in April, 1885.

3d EXAMPLE.—Find the date of the 4th Wednesday in September, 1885. The first Thursday in September, 1885, is the 3d. Hence the first Wednesday must be the 2d. Adding 21 to 2 gives 23d for the fourth Wednesday in September, 1885.

4th EXAMPLE.—Find the date of the 5th Saturday in October, 1885. The first Thursday in October, 1885, is the 1st. Hence the first Saturday must be the 3d. Adding 28 to 3 gives the 31st for the fifth Saturday in October, 1885.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS TO AID IN THE
RAPID AND EASY WORKING OF THIS CALENDAR.

In order to be able to call to mind very quickly the *present date* in any month we must have reference to the "*Key Date*" of a month, and be able to know or call up instantly the "*Key date*" last passed over. After a little practice that will become a very easy thing and one can as readily have at command the *month date*, as the *day of the week*.

The "*Key Dates*" for any month are found by adding 7, beginning with the first "*Key Date*" of a month. The *first* are given in Tables No. 1 and 2, which are presumed to be *most thoroughly memorized*.

They are the same in January for both Leap Years and common years, as follows: 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Each particular month in all common years has the same set of "*Key dates*."

"*Keys*" change, but "*Key dates*" do not.

The same is true of Leap Years. Each month has its particular "*Key dates*" which never change.

The "*Key dates*" for April in all common years are 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

The "*Key dates*" for April in all Leap Years are 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

It will, of course, be observed that some months have the same "*Key dates*" that others have.

As the "*Key date*" must be used in every week in the ordinary daily use of the Calendar, it will therefore be found very helpful to fix in the mind, at the beginning of each year, the numbers which may be associated with the days of the week throughout that year, as will be explained below. Those numbers may be very quickly added to a "*Key date*" in order to

find the desired date of any particular day, without the more slow process of passing from one day to another, sometimes over five or six days.

Examples by way of explanation:

1885. Thursday, "Key."	1886. Friday, "Key,"
Friday.....1	Saturday.....1
Saturday.....2	Sunday.....2
Sunday.....3	Monday.....3
Monday.....4	Tuesday.....4
Tuesday.....5	Wednesday.....5
Wednesday.....6	Thursday.....6

In the above if any one desires to know the date of *Monday* in any month or week of 1885 let him add 4 to the preceding "Key date," for Tuesday add 5, for Wednesday add 6, etc.

For 1886 the figures opposite the several days may be added, and for other years different numbers, until we come again to the same "Keys."

Suppose that you have entered upon Wednesday in the last week of January, 1885, and you desire the date. Add 6 to your last "Key date," 22d, which gives the 28th for Wednesday.

Or if you desire to know the date of some Wednesday a week or two in advance, always add 6, or whatever number may be required for that year, to the preceding "Key date," *provided*, of course, that preceding "Key date" is in the same month with Wednesday or other day whose date you desire to know.

If you have in any case forgotten your last "Key date" in any month, you are always supposed to know your *first* "Key date," and any other one can be quickly found by adding 7, as already explained.

It is well to be familiar with the regular week

number of the days as well as their names and order, as: Sunday, 1st day; Monday, 2d day; Tuesday, 3d day; Wednesday, 4th day; Thursday, 5th day; Friday, 6th day; Saturday, 7th day.

When the week number, and the month date, of any day are the same, it is very easy to find any day or date required. For example the 1st day of November, 1885, is Sunday, therefore the week numbers and month dates, of the first week are the same, as follows:

November 1st, Sunday, 1st day of week.

November 2d, Monday, 2d day of week.

November 3d, Tuesday, 3d day of week.

The "Key," Thursday, being the 5th day of the month, also the 5th day of the week, any other day or date is readily found as is always the case when Sunday is the first day of the month.

Become familiar with May and August in Common Years, and May and October in Leap Years, for they are the most difficult except when the week numbers and month dates are the same in any of them.

To find the 1st when the "Key date" is the 7th, take the next day, for whatever day of week has the 8th has also the 1st. Also if the "Key date" is 5th or 6th it may be convenient to run forward to the 8th, or to the 9th for the 2d, in preference to going backward.

In months of 30 days, the days which are 1st and 2d occur *five times* in that month. The 2d is always the last day of the month. The 3d is the 1st day of the following month. In months of 31 days, the days which are 1st, 2d, and 3d, occur five times in the month. The day having the 3d, always closes the month. The 4th has the 1st of the next month.

In February, of common years, whatever day is 7th is also last, and the day that begins February begins

also March and November. In Leap Years, the day that begins February also ends it.

A little practice will enable you at a glance to see what date you must find the day of the week for, when your given date is *beyond the 7th*, as follows: When any given dates for which you desire to find the day of the week are 8, 15, 22, 29 you see in an instant that you may find the day for the 1st, or if they are 9, 16, 23, 30, you find for the 2d, and so on. Therefore, do not forget that if you can quickly find any *day* or *date* in the *first week* of any month you have substantially mastered all that is contained in the preceding pages.

EXPLANATION NO. 4.

HOW TO FIND THE "KEY" FOR ANY YEAR IN THE PAST OR FUTURE.

Remember that the "Key" for any year is always the day which *begins* the year.

The days of the week begin the years in an order that is perfectly systematic. The month dates of each month for different years pass from one day to another in the same systematic order.

Let our own century—the 19th—be taken as a *starting point* in order to find the "Key" for any year in other centuries. It may be regarded as a kind of "Century Key" for all other centuries.

We find it most convenient to make special use of the Leap Years rather than common years.

Unless there is *strict care* to distinguish between *Leap Years* and *Common Years*, there must be *confusion* and *incorrect results*.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH LEAP YEARS.

Since the beginning of the Christian Era, any year, the last two figures of which may be divided by 4, without a remainder, is a Leap Year; or any year that ends with 0, 4, or 8, preceded by an even number, as 1860, 1864, 1868, or that ends with 2, or 6, preceded by an odd number, as 1852, and 1856.

Before Christ, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, etc., were Leap Years. The beginning of the "Julian Calendar" was about 45 B. C.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR PRESENT CALENDAR, CALLED THE
"GREGORIAN."

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII determined to reform the Calendar, as there was a difference of many days between the Solar and Civil years. He made the correction by suppressing ten days. He called October 5th, (1582), October 15th.

He then decreed that the Centesimal years should be counted as Leap Years, once in 400 years only; 1600 was reckoned as a Leap Year, and 2000, 2400, etc., will be; but 1700 and 1800 were not; and 1900, 2100, 2200, etc., will not be Leap Years.

All the Centesimal years from 1600, A. D., back to 1 B. C., were Leap Years.

It should be carefully noted that all Centesimal Years as 1700, 1800, etc., always *end* a century, instead of *beginning* one as many seem to think.

The following table gives the unchanging order of the days of the week, as they become the "Key" of the Leap Years in any century. *The order must be memorized and made very familiar*, which can be easily done by reciting backward the days of the week, each time omitting one day.

TABLE NO. III. ORDER OF DAYS.

- 1804, Sunday.
- 1808, Friday.
- 1812, Wednesday.
- 1816, Monday.
- 1820, Saturday.
- 1824, Thursday.
- 1828, Tuesday.
- 1832, Sunday.

Take any number of Leap Years in any part of any century* and the above represents the exact order in which the days of the week begin the years.

The table also represents the order of the days for every fourth year without any regard to the Leap Years, as

- 1809, Sunday.
- 1813, Friday.
- 1817, Wednesday.
- 1821, Monday, etc.

but the order will be mostly used with Leap Years, in passing up and down in a century.

PASSING FROM ONE CENTURY TO ANOTHER.

The above "Table" also gives the order of days in passing from one century to another, since October 15, 1582, New Style, as:

- 1604, Thursday,
- 1704, Tuesday,
- 1804, Sunday,
- 1904, Friday.

Each brace of *four centuries* after, is a duplicate of the above as 2004, Thursday; 2104, Tuesday, etc., etc. The first Leap Year of a century is always the 4th year, as 1704, 1804, etc.

*The only exception to that is in the year 1582 the order of days is broken by the change in the Calendar which has already been named.

Having found the "Key" for the first Leap Year, you can easily run the "Keys" of the Leap Years in that century in the order given in "Table No. 3," and whoever can do so has accomplished the most difficult thing to be done in finding any desired "Key."

SOLAR CYCLE.

Twenty-eight years make a Solar Cycle: in that time the same days have the same dates throughout the year, and only in that time as regards the Leap Years.

EXCEPTION TO THE ABOVE.

In passing out of one century into another in the regular order of years, prior to 1582, in 28 years the same days had the same dates and there was no break made by the centesimal years, for they were all Leap Years. Since 1600 the centesimal years have not been Leap Years, and instead of there being an interval of 28 years, in passing out of one century into another, the time is only 12 years with the two Leap Years closing a century, and 40 years with all the others.

For Example, 1792, Sunday; 1796, Friday.

In 12 years, which takes us into the next century, the same days again have the same dates, as 1804, Sunday; 1808, Friday. But we find 1784, Thursday, 1788, Tuesday, and only in 40 years again do those days and others throughout the year have the same dates as 1824, Thursday, 1828, Tuesday.

The same is true of all the others, and the same principle applies to any other two centuries in New Style, where the Centesimal year over which you pass is not a Leap Year.

Sunday being the "Key" of the first Leap Year, (1804), in this century, after each interval of 28

years, Sunday is again the “Key” of a Leap Year, as, 1804, 1832, 1860, 1888.

The special use of those years, viz.: '4, '32, '60, '88, as reckoning points, will be of advantage in all centuries, for whatever is the “Key” of one is the “Key” of all, with the exception stated in foot note on page 16.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the “Key” of 1812.

1804, Sunday, (*See Table No. 3, page 16*)
 1808, Friday.
 1812, Wednesday.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the “Key” for 1844.

1832, Sunday. (*Known Key.*)
 1836, Friday.
 1840, Wednesday.
 1844, Monday.

3d EXAMPLE.—Find the “Key” for 1856.

Knowing that 1860 has Sunday, we go back to 1856, Tuesday.

4th EXAMPLE.—Find the “Key” for 1880.

1880, Thursday.
 1884, Tuesday.
 1888, Sunday, (*Known Key.*)

Beginning 1888, Sunday, and going back to 1880.

RULE FOR FINDING THE “KEY” FOR ANY LEAP YEAR.

Begin with the “Key” of '4, '32, '60, or '88, whichever of those years is nearest the desired year, and go forward or backward in the order of days given in “Table No. 3,” page 16.

ORDER OF DAYS FOR COMMON YEARS IN PASSING FROM ONE LEAP YEAR TO THE NEXT.

TABLE NO. IV.

1804, (<i>Leap Year</i>).....	<i>Sunday</i>	1809.....	<i>Sunday</i>
1805.....	<i>Tuesday</i>	1810.....	<i>Monday</i>
1806.....	<i>Wednesday</i>	1811.....	<i>Tuesday</i>
1807.....	<i>Thursday</i>	1812, (<i>Leap Year</i>)	<i>Wednesday</i>
1808, (<i>Leap Year</i>)	<i>Friday</i>			

It is seen by the foregoing table that in going *forward* from a Leap Year one day must be *passed over* to find the "Key" of the first common year, then comes the regular order of the days of the week for *four years*, including the next Leap Year.

In going *backward* from a Leap Year to common years, take the regular order of the days of the week backward for *four years*, including the Leap Year with which you begin.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the "Key" for 1833.

1832, Sunday.

1833, Tuesday.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the "Key" for 1842.

The nearest Leap Year is 1840. We find its "Key" and go forward to 1842, as follows:

1832, Sunday, (Known Key.)

1836, Friday.

1840, Wednesday.

1841, Friday.

1842, Saturday.

RULE FOR FINDING THE "KEY" OF ANY COMMON YEAR.

Find the "Key" of the *nearest Leap Year*, and go forward or backward to the desired year.

By carefully examining the order of days for Leap Years in "Table No. 3," the method of going, forward or backward over Leap Year "Keys" may be shortened for some cases, but it is not given as a *new rule*. It applies only where you desire to go forward or backward several years from some *known* "Key" to some year the "Key" of which is *not known*. Long steps may be taken in such cases as follows: In going *forward* from any *known* "Key."

For 12 years after, take the next day.

For 16 years after, take the day before.

For 20 years after, take the third day before.

For example you want the "Keys" for 1872 and 1876.

1860, Sunday.....(Known "Key.")
 1872, Monday.....(12 years after.)
 1876, Saturday.....(16 years after.)
 1880, Thursday.....(20 years after.)

In going *backward* from any known "Key," *exactly reverse the above.*

Thus 1860 Sunday.....(Known "Key.")
 1848 Saturday.....(12 years before)
 1844 Monday.....(16 years before)
 1840 Wednesday.....(20 years before)

EXPLANATION NO. 5.

HOW TO FIND THE "KEY" FOR ANY YEAR IN OTHER CENTURIES.

It has been already shown on page 16 that the order of days is precisely the same in passing from one century to another since October 15, 1582, for each four centuries, for both Leap Years and Common Years, that is found with Leap Years in passing up and down in a century.

For Example—1604, Thursday.

1704, Tuesday.
 1804, Sunday.
 1904, Friday.

Again,

2004, Thursday.
 2104, Tuesday.
 2204, Sunday.
 2304, Friday.

Hence we find that each brace of *four centuries*—beginning with 1601—has precisely the same days and dates. Therefore if we have a "Key," or any other

day or date, it is the "Key" day or date of the corresponding year 400, 800, 1200, etc., years afterwards.

Thus 1620, Wednesday is "Key,"
 2020, Wednesday is "Key,"
 2420, Wednesday is "Key."

RULE FOR FINDING A "KEY" OR ANY OTHER DAY AFTER
OCTOBER 15, 1582,—NEW STYLE.

Find the "Key," or the day of the corresponding year in the *nineteenth century* and pass to the desired "Key" or day of another century in the order given in "Explanation No. 5" above, or in "Table No. 3."

If any one should prefer it, the "Key" of the first Leap Year may be found, and then pass up or down in the century the same as given heretofore for the nineteenth century.

1st EXAMPLE.—Find the "Keys" for 1684, 1784, 1984.

We know that the "Key" of 1884 is Tuesday. Hence we pass to the others required, thus:

1684 Saturday.
1784 Thursday.
1884 Tuesday.
1984 Sunday.

2d EXAMPLE.—Find the "Keys" for 1685, 1785, 1985.

1685 Monday.
1785 Saturday.
1885 Thursday.
1985 Tuesday.

In 1st Example above the years are Leap Years, in the 2d Example they are Common Years, but the order of days is exactly the same as in "Table No. 3."

The order of days in passing from one century to another prior to October 5, 1582—Old Style—differs from the order afterward, but is more simple. *It is the exact order of the days of the week.*

ORDER OF DAYS IN PASSING FROM ONE CENTURY TO ANOTHER, "OLD STYLE," BEGINNING WITH 19TH CENTURY, "NEW STYLE."

1804, Sunday,
 1504, Monday,
 1404, Tuesday,
 1304, Wednesday,
 1204, Thursday,
 1104, Friday,
 1004, Saturday,
 904, Sunday.

It is seen by the above that it will be a very easy thing to find a "Key" or other day in a corresponding year in the 19th century and pass to any year of a century in "Old Style."

EXAMPLE.—Find the "Keys" of 1332, 1432, 1532.

We know that the "Key" of 1832 is Sunday. Hence we find the others thus:

1832, Sunday,
 1532, Monday,
 1432, Tuesday,
 1332, Wednesday.

EXAMPLES FOR CORRECTION OF ERRORS, ETC.

1st EXAMPLE.—Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," page 89, says that "Black Easter Monday" was April 6, 1351.

Find the day of week for April 6, 1851. The "Key" for 1852, (See Rule page 18) is Thursday, and the "Key" for 1851 is Wednesday.

April 2, 1851, was Wednesday; (See "Table No. 1" page 6) hence April 6 was Sunday.

April 6, 1851, Sunday,
 April 6, 1551, Monday,
 April 6, 1451, Tuesday,
 April 6, 1351, Wednesday,

therefore "Black Monday" was April 4th.

2d EXAMPLE.—Ridpath's and Bryant's Histories of the U. S. say that Juan Ponce De Leon discovered Florida on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1512.

Find the day for March 27, 1812. The "Key" of 1812 is Wednesday. The first Wednesday in March, 1812, is the 4th, and the 6th, is Friday. Whatever is the 6th is the 27th. (See page 9.)

March 27, 1812, Friday,
March 27, 1512, Saturday.

Therefore if the year is correct, it was March 28th. The probability is that it was discovered on March 27, 1513, which was Sunday. (See Bancroft.)

3d EXAMPLE.—Bryant's History of the U. S. says, Vol. II, page 266, that "On Sunday, the first day of October, (1664), Fort Casimir surrendered."

Find the day for October 1, 1864. Friday is "Key" for 1864. The first Friday in October, 1864, is the 7th, (See Table No. 2 page 7) and the 1st is Saturday.

October 1, 1864, Saturday,
October 1, 1764, Monday,
October 1, 1664, Wednesday.

If it was "Old Style," then was October 1, 1664, Saturday, and October 1, 1665, was Sunday, for the days and dates of the 17th century, "Old Style," are identical throughout with those of the 19th century, "New Style." (See Chart of "Keys.")

4th EXAMPLE:—Dr. Whedon's Commentary (Vol. 3, N. T., page 225,) says, "The passover feast closed on April 3 (58) which appears to have been Tuesday; and Paul started from Philippi, on Wednesday April 4. The five days to Troas would terminate Saturday, April 8." Which day and date are correct? The "Key for 58 is Sunday, same as 1758, New Style. (See "Key Chart").

April 2, 58, Sunday; April 3, Monday; April 8, Saturday. Hence Saturday is correct, and Tuesday and Wednesday are not.

Again it is said (page 230) that Paul landed at Tyre, "Monday, April 30" (58). Whatever has the 2nd has the 30th. Therefore April 30, 58, was Sunday.

5th EXAMPLE.—An excellent lady from New England insists that her wedding anniversary comes only once in four years. She is equally confident that she was married on Sunday. Time Feb. 29, 1836. "Key" for 1836, Friday. Feb. 5th was Friday and Monday was also 1st and 29th. Feb. 29, 1836, Monday.

6th EXAMPLE.—Dec. 22d has been called "Fore-fathers' Day" because the "Pilgrim Fathers" landed on "Plymouth Rock," Dec. 11, 1620, O. S. Is Dec. 22d, "New Style," consistent with Dec. 11th, "Old Style," in 1620?

Find the day for Dec. 11, 1620, O. S. The "Keys" and dates of the 17th century, O. S., are the same as the 19th century, N. S.

"Key" for 1620, O. S., Saturday. First Date of Saturday in Dec., 1620, is the 2nd and the 4th is Monday, hence the 11th must be Monday. Dec. 11, 1620 O. S. Monday.

Find the day for Dec. 22, 1620, N. S. "Key" for 1620 N. S. Wednesday. First date of Wednesday in Dec., 1620, N. S. is the 2d, and the 1st is Tuesday, the 22d, must also be Tuesday. Dec. 22, 1620, N. S. Tuesday.

The days of the week do not correspond. We find however that Dec. 21, 1620, N. S. is Monday. Hence we conclude that Daniel Webster should have delivered his celebrated "Fore-fathers' Day" oration on Dec. 21, 1820, instead of on Dec. 22d.

7th EXAMPLE.—M'Clintock and Strong in their Cyclopædia, Vol. 2, page 25, and Dr. De Puy in "People's Cyclopædia," Vol. 1, under "Calendar," tell us that Pope Gregory decreed that 1600 should not be reckoned as a Leap Year. They say, "beginning with 2000." Are they correct?

If they are right and our "New Style" calendar from the present time back to 1600 has been correct, then the "Key" of 1600 is Sunday, not Saturday as shown in the "Key Chart."

Also the "Keys" for 1582 are Wednesday until October 5th, and Sunday after that date.

In that case, Pope Gregory decreed that the change in the calendar should take place on Sunday, October 5th. The "Key" also for 1504, 1532 and 1560 must be Wednesday and not Monday, as shown also in the "Key" Chart." That would change every "Key" for every year from 1582 back to 45 B. C.

The "Key Chart" as it now stands is in perfect harmony in the main with every reliable historical writer, so far as compared, who gives the day of the week in connection with his dates.

TEST EXAMPLES ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT 1600 WAS
NOT A LEAP YEAR.

1st. Whedon's Commentary (N. T.) Vol. 3, pp. 225-230, gives the following days and dates: Saturday, April 8, 58; Monday, April 17, 58; Thursday, April 20, 58; Monday, April 24, 58; Wednesday, April 26, 58.

If the "Key" for 1560 be Wednesday, according to the order of days previously explained, the "Key" for 58 would be Tuesday.

April 2d being Tuesday, April 8th would be Monday (not Saturday), April 17th would be Wednesday (not Monday), April 20th would be Saturday (not Thursday), etc.

If, however, Sunday is the "Key" of 58, as must be if 1600 is reckoned as a Leap Year, the above will harmonize.

2d. D'Aubigne says that Martin Luther was born on Monday, November 10th, 1483. If 1600 was a Common Year, the "Key" of 1483 would be Friday. The first date of Friday would be the 5th, and Wednesday would be the 3d and 10th of November, and not Monday. If 1600 was a Leap Year, the "Key" of 1483 would be Wednesday. Hence if Wednesday was the 5th, Monday was the 3d and 10th.

Let us suppose again that the days and dates as given by standard authors, prior to 1582, are in the main correct, and that 1600 was reckoned as a *Common Year*, then it *must follow* that days and dates as given by standard authors *since 1582* "New Style," are in the main *incorrect*, and January 1st, 1885, should have been Wednesday instead of Thursday.

The two periods certainly cannot be reconciled in their days and dates, as given by very many authors, except upon the basis that 1600 *was a Leap Year*.

We therefore conclude that the Cyclopædist, named above, are incorrect in saying that 2000 *begins* the Centesimal Leap Years since 1582, in accordance with the decree of Pope Gregory.

TABLE SHOWING THE REGULAR INTERVALS OF ANY DAY IN
BEGINNING A YEAR.

1804, Sunday, (Leap Year)	28 Years.
1809, Sunday,..... 5 years	
1815, Sunday,..... 6 years	
1826, Sunday,..... 11 years	
1832, Sunday, (Leap Year) 6 years	
1837, Sunday,..... 5 years	28 Years.
1843, Sunday,..... 6 years	
1854, Sunday,..... 11 years	
1860, Sunday, (Leap Year) 6 years	

TABLE SHOWING THE REGULAR INTERVALS OF ANY DAY IN
HAVING THE SAME DATE AFTER FEBRUARY,
YEARS HAVING DIFFERENT "KEYS."

1455, November 10, Monday	28 Years.
1460, November 10, Monday, 5 years.	
1466, November 10, Monday, 6 years.	
1477, November 10, Monday, 11 years.	
1483, November 10, Monday, 6 years.	
1488, November 10, Monday, 5 years.	28 Years.
1494, November 10, Monday, 6 years.	
1505, November 10, Monday, 11 years.	
1511, November 10, Monday, 6 years.	

Melancthon tells us that Martin Luther's mother was very confident of remembering the day and the hour when Martin was born. That it was Monday, Nov. 10th, 11 p. m., but she was uncertain about the year. The family generally agreed that it was 1483. The "Key" for 1483 was Wednesday. The first date of Wednesday in November, 1483, was the 5th. Hence Monday was the 3d and 10th.

If he was not born in 1483, and yet the day and date were certainly Monday, November 10, then the year in which he was actually born could not possibly have been nearer than 1477 or 1488. So much of a blunder they would not likely make.

It may be seen by the above "Table" that if at any time you have the day of the week and the month date given, and you have lost the year, and know that it must be one of five years, you can readily find the year; or again, you may find it within a range of 6 or 11 years.

The foregoing examples have been given to suggest the manner in which this Calendar may detect and often afford valuable aid in correcting errors in days and dates, and also in verifying the correctness of others. Whoever may learn it will be surprised at the numberless instances in which it may be used in ordinary business affairs, and especially in the reading of newspapers, magazines and books, embracing days and dates.

CENTURIES HAVING THE SAME "KEYS" AND OTHER DAYS
AND DATES.

It may be of advantage to observe and remember that the "Keys" and other days and dates of the following centuries, as grouped, are exactly the same. Hence, when you have a "Key" or other day or date in any one of the group, you have it in all those grouped with it.

TABLE OF GROUPED CENTURIES HAVING THE SAME "KEYS"
OR DAYS AND DATES.

1601, New Style.	1701, New Style.
501, Old Style.	1, Old Style.
1201, Old Style.	701, Old Style.
	1401, Old Style.
1801, New Style.	1901, New Style.
201, Old Style.	401, Old Style.
901, Old Style.	1101, Old Style.
1601, Old Style.	Oct. 15, 1582, to 1600 N.S.
301, Old Style.	101, Old Style.
1001, Old Style.	801, Old Style.
1701, Old Style,	1501, Old Style.
To Sept, 3d, 1752, Old Style.	
45, B. C., Old Style.	
601, Old Style.	
1301, Old Style.	

In the above, if you have a "Key" or other day or date in the century beginning with 1801, you have it also for the corresponding year or time in the centuries beginning with 201, 901, 1601, O. S. If you therefore desire a day or date in the century beginning with 1, as in 4th example, page 23, where the "Key" for 58 is desired, find the "Key" for 1858 and then quickly pass to 1758, according to the order of days previously explained, and you have the "Key" for 58.

Or you may find it in 1858 and that gives the "Key" for 258 and from that year can easily pass to 58.

In the practical use of this Calendar, different persons will have suggested to them various ways of abbreviating and thereby expediting the mental work.

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES, ETC., ON SUNDAY.

It has been sometimes stated that battles that were fought, or that were begun, on Sunday, usually went against the party that brought on the engagement. Those who wish to do so, may study the following and ascertain whether it has been true in our own country.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, "Key".....	Sunday
Boston (British fled), March 17, 1776, "Key" ..	Monday
Fort Mifflin, Nov. 16, 1777, "Key".....	Wednesday
Monmouth, June 28, 1778, "Key".....	Thursday
Kettle Creek (Ga.), Feb. 14, 1779, "Key".....	Friday
Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779, "Key"	Friday
Chemung (Indians), Aug. 29, 1779, "Key".....	Friday
Rocky Mount, July 30, 1780, "Key".....	Saturday
Hanging Rock, Aug. 6, 1780, "Key"	Saturday

LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Detroit (Surrendered).....	Aug. 16, 1812
Pimartains Town	Oct. 18, 1812
Elizabethtown	Feb. 7, 1813
Burlington Heights.....	June, 6, 1813
Hampton	June 13, 1813
Black Rock	July 11, 1813
Fort Niagara	Dec. 19, 1813
Horse Shoe Bend	March 27, 1814
Fort Erie	July 3, 1814
Plattsburg	Sept. 11, 1814
Rodriguez's Canal (New Orleans).....	Jan. 1, 1815
New Orleans	Jan. 8-13, 1815

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

Bull Run	July 21, 1861
Mill Spring	Jan. 19, 1862
Fort Donelson	Feb. 16, 1862

Hampton Roads.....	March 9, 1862
Pittsburg Landing.....	April 6-7, 1862
Winchester (Va.).....	May 25, 1862
Cross Keys and Port Republic.....	June 8-9, 1862
South Mountain.....	Sept. 14, 1862
Prairie Grove (Ark.).....	Dec. 7, 1862
Chickasaw Bayou.....	Dec. 27-29, 1863
Arkansas Post.....	Jan. 11, 1863
Big Black (Miss.).....	May 17, 1863
Fort Fisher (N. C.).....	Dec. 25, 1864
Fort Fisher Captured.....	Jan. 15, 1865
Hatcher's Run.....	Feb. 5, 1865
Petersburg (Va.).....	April 2, 1865





Deals, from 27 May 1923

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 | 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 | 1100 | 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 |<
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Table of Leap Year "Key Days" from 45 B. C. to A. D. 1752 "Old Style," and from A. D. 1582, to A. D. 2000 "New Style."

1st Cent.	2d Cent.	3d Cent.	4th Cent.	5th Cent.	6th Cent.	7th Cent.	8th Cent.	9th Cent.	10th Cent.	11th Cent.	12th Cent.	13th Cent.	14th Cent.	15th Cent.	16th Cent.	17th Cent.	18th Cent.	19th Cent.	20th Cent.
1 Sat	101 Fri	201 Thur	301 Wed	401 Tue	501 Mon	601 Sun	701 Sat	801 Fri	901 Thur	1001 Wed	1101 Tue	1201 Mon	1301 Sun	1401 Sat	1501 Fri	1601 Thur	1701 Wed	1801 Mon	1901 Sat
2 Sun	102 Sat	202 Fri	302 Thu	402 Wed	502 Tue	602 Mon	702 Sun	802 Sat	902 Fri	1002 Thur	1102 Wed	1202 Mon	1302 Sun	1402 Sat	1502 Fri	1602 Thur	1702 Wed	1802 Mon	1902 Sun
3 Mon	103 Sun	203 Sat	303 Fri	403 Thur	503 Wed	603 Mon	703 Sun	803 Sat	903 Fri	1003 Thur	1103 Wed	1203 Mon	1303 Sun	1403 Sat	1503 Fri	1603 Thur	1703 Wed	1803 Mon	1903 Sun
4 Tue	104 Mon	204 Sun	304 Sat	404 Fri	504 Thur	604 Wed	704 Tue	804 Mon	904 Sun	1004 Sat	1104 Fri	1204 Thur	1304 Wed	1404 Tue	1504 Mon	1604 Sun	1704 Sat	1804 Fri	1904 Sun
8 Sun	108 Sat	208 Fri	308 Thur	408 Wed	508 Tue	608 Mon	708 Sun	808 Sat	908 Fri	1008 Thur	1108 Wed	1208 Tue	1308 Mon	1408 Sun	1508 Sat	1608 Fri	1708 Thur	1808 Tue	1908 Sun
12 Fri	112 Thur	212 Wed	312 Tue	412 Mon	512 Sun	612 Sat	712 Fri	812 Thur	912 Wed	1012 Tue	1112 Mon	1212 Sun	1312 Sat	1412 Fri	1512 Thur	1612 Wed	1712 Tue	1812 Sun	1912 Fri
16 Wed	116 Tue	216 Mon	316 Sun	416 Sat	516 Fri	616 Thur	716 Wed	816 Mon	916 Sun	1016 Sat	1116 Fri	1216 Thur	1316 Wed	1416 Mon	1516 Sun	1616 Fri	1716 Thur	1816 Wed	1916 Mon
20 Mon	120 Sun	220 Sat	320 Fri	420 Thur	520 Wed	620 Tue	720 Mon	820 Sun	920 Sat	1020 Fri	1120 Thur	1220 Wed	1320 Tue	1420 Mon	1520 Sun	1620 Sat	1720 Fri	1820 Mon	1920 Sun
24 Sat	124 Fri	224 Thur	324 Wed	424 Tue	524 Mon	624 Sun	724 Sat	824 Fri	924 Thur	1024 Wed	1124 Tue	1224 Mon	1324 Sun	1424 Sat	1524 Fri	1624 Thur	1724 Wed	1824 Mon	1924 Sun
28 Thur	128 Wed	228 Tue	328 Mon	428 Sun	528 Fri	628 Thur	728 Wed	828 Mon	928 Tue	1028 Thur	1128 Wed	1228 Sun	1328 Sat	1428 Fri	1528 Thur	1628 Wed	1728 Mon	1828 Sun	1928 Fri
32 Tue	132 Mon	232 Sun	332 Sat	432 Fri	532 Thur	632 Wed	732 Mon	832 Sun	932 Sat	1032 Fri	1132 Thur	1232 Wed	1332 Tue	1432 Mon	1532 Sun	1632 Fri	1732 Thur	1832 Mon	1932 Sun
36 Sun	136 Sat	236 Fri	336 Thur	436 Wed	536 Tue	636 Mon	736 Sun	836 Sat	936 Fri	1036 Thur	1136 Wed	1236 Tue	1336 Mon	1436 Sun	1536 Sat	1636 Fri	1736 Thur	1836 Sun	1936 Fri
40 Fri	140 Thur	240 Wed	340 Tue	440 Mon	540 Sun	640 Sat	740 Fri	840 Thur	940 Wed	1040 Tue	1140 Mon	1240 Sun	1340 Sat	1440 Fri	1540 Thur	1640 Wed	1740 Tue	1840 Sun	1940 Fri
44 Wed	144 Tue	244 Mon	344 Sun	444 Sat	544 Fri	644 Thur	744 Wed	844 Tue	944 Mon	1044 Sun	1144 Sat	1244 Fri	1344 Thur	1444 Wed	1544 Tue	1644 Mon	1744 Sun	1844 Fri	1944 Wed
48 Mon	148 Sun	248 Sat	348 Fri	448 Thur	548 Wed	648 Tue	748 Mon	848 Sun	948 Sat	1048 Fri	1148 Thur	1248 Wed	1348 Tue	1448 Mon	1548 Sun	1648 Sat	1748 Fri	1848 Mon	1948 Sun
52 Sat	152 Fri	252 Thur	352 Wed	452 Tue	552 Mon	652 Sun	752 Sat	852 Fri	952 Thur	1052 Wed	1152 Tue	1252 Mon	1352 Sun	1452 Sat	1552 Fri	1652 Thur	*1752 Wd	1852 Mon	1952 Sun
45 Frl	56 Thur	156 Wed	256 Tue	356 Mon	456 Sun	556 Sat	656 Fri	756 Thur	856 Wed	956 Tue	1056 Mon	1156 Sun	1256 Sat	1356 Fri	1456 Thur	1556 Wed	1656 Tue	1756 Thur	1856 Fri
41 Wed	60 Tue	160 Mon	260 Sun	360 Sat	460 Fri	560 Thur	660 Wed	760 Tue	860 Mon	960 Sun	1060 Sat	1160 Fri	1260 Thur	1360 Wed	1460 Tue	1560 Mon	1660 Sun	1760 Thur	1860 Fri
37 Mon	64 Sun	164 Sat	264 Fri	364 Thur	464 Wed	564 Tue	664 Mon	764 Sun	864 Sat	964 Fri	1064 Thur	1164 Wed	1264 Tue	1364 Mon	1464 Sun	1564 Sat	1664 Fri	1764 Sun	1864 Fri
33 Sat	68 Fri	168 Thur	268 Wed	368 Tue	468 Mon	568 Sun	668 Sat	768 Fri	868 Thur	968 Wed	1068 Tue	1168 Mon	1268 Sun	1368 Sat	1468 Fri	1568 Thur	1668 Wed	1768 Sun	1868 Fri
29 Thur	72 Wed	172 Tue	272 Mon	372 Sun	472 Sat	572 Fri	672 Thur	772 Wed	872 Tue	972 Mon	1072 Sun	1172 Sat	1272 Fri	1372 Thur	1472 Wed	1572 Tue	1672 Mon	1772 Sun	1872 Fri
25 Tue	76 Mon	176 Sun	276 Sat	376 Fri	476 Thur	576 Wed	676 Tue	776 Mon	876 Sun	976 Sat	1076 Fri	1176 Thur	1276 Wed	1376 Tue	1476 Mon	1576 Sun	1676 Sat	1776 Mon	1876 Sun
21 Sun	80 Sat	180 Frl	280 Thur	380 Wed	480 Tue	580 Mon	680 Sun	780 Sat	880 Fri	980 Thur	1080 Wed	1180 Tue	1280 Mon	1380 Sun	1480 Sat	1580 Fri	1680 Thur	1780 Sat	1880 Thur
17 Frl	84 Thur	184 Wed	284 Tue	384 Mon	484 Sun	584 Sat	684 Fri	784 Thur	884 Wed	984 Tue	1084 Mon	1184 Sun	1284 Sat	1384 Fri	1484 Thur	1584 Wed	1684 Tue	1784 Thur	1884 Sun
13 Wed	88 Tue	188 Mon	288 Sun	388 Sat	488 Fri	588 Thur	688 Wed	788 Tue	888 Mon	988 Sun	1088 Sat	1188 Fri	1288 Thur	1388 Wed	1488 Tue	1588 Mon	1688 Sun	1788 Fri	1888 Fri
9 Mon	92 Sun	192 Sat	292 Frl	392 Thur	492 Wed	592 Tue	692 Mon	792 Sun	892 Sat	992 Fri	1092 Thur	1192 Wed	1292 Tue	1392 Mon	1492 Sun	1592 Sat	1692 Fri	1792 Sun	1892 Frl
5 Sat	96 Fri	196 Thur	296 Wed	396 Tue	496 Mon	596 Sun	696 Sat	796 Fri	896 Thur	996 Wed	1096 Tue	1196 Mon	1296 Sun	1396 Sat	1496 Fri	1596 Thur	1696 Wed	1796 Fri	1896 Mon
1 Thur	100 Wed	200 Tue	300 Mon	400 Sun	500 Sat	600 Fri	700 Thur	800 Wed	900 Tue	1000 Mon	1100 Sun	1200 Sat	1300 Fri	1400 Thur	1500 Wed	1600 Tue	1700 Mon	1800 Sat	1900 Fri

*In 1752, England corrected its Calendar by suppressing 11 days. September 3, was called September 14. Wednesday was "Key" for 1752 up to September 3. Saturday was "Key" afterwards. + In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII first reformed the Calendar by suppressing 10 days. October 5, was called Oct. 15. Monday was "Key" for 1582 up to Oct. 5. Friday was "Key" afterward.

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